2008 WATER QUALITY REPORTS

Looxahoma Water Association June 15, 2009

69/2

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

u agua potable Por favor lea este

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Looxahoma Water Association vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from two deep wells in the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment for Looxahoma has been finished and copies are available on request. Please call 662-560-0807 to arrange for a copy to be sent to you.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

JUN 26 2009

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Correct kopy available at
our office.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Please join us for our meeting at 6:30pm on Monday July 27, 2009 at the Looxahoma Community Center.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

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Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your <u>Water</u>	Rai <u>Low</u>	nge <u>High</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfec	tion By-Pro	ducts						
(There is convincing evid	ence that add	ition of a d	lisinfectant	is necessa	ry for co	ontrol of mic	robial contai	minants.)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.4	0.34	0.4	2008	No	Water additive used to contro
Inorganic Contaminants	3							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.1	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.1	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
			Your	Sample	# ;	Samples	Exceeds	
<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	AL	Water	<u>Date</u>	Exc	eeding AL	AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2008		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	15	2008		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions						
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>					
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)					
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)					
NA	NA: not applicable					
ND	ND: Not detected					
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.					

Important Drinking Water Def	initions
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information or to receive a copy of this report please contact:

Linwood Maples Address: 109 Sweetgum Cove Senatobia, MS 38668 662-560-0807 sengas@bellsouth.net

2008 Annual Water Supply Report

LOOXAHOMA WATER ASSOCIATION

May 29, 2009

Spanish (Espanol)

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Where does my water come from?

Looxhaoma Water Association water comes from two deep wells in the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Source water assessment has been completed and copies are available on request from 662-560-0807.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic and include the plants of the plant contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Water Quality Data Table

	MCLG	MCL,						
Contaminants	or	TT, or	Your Water	Ra	nge High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	MRDLG	MIRDL	Water	LIOW	ARIMA	AZMAK	LAMMANANA	
Inorganic Contamina	nts							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural denosi
Unit Descriptions							
Rome		Defin	ition				
ppm		ppm:	parts per o	nillion, or n	nilligrams per liter	(mg/L)	
ppb					crograms per liter		
NA		NA: n	ot applica	ble			
ND			lot detecte	-	The second		CANCEL SECURIOR SERVICES OF SECURIOR SECURIOR SECURIOR SECURIOR SECURIOR SECURIOR SECURIOR SECURIOR SECURIOR S
NR			Aonitoring	not require	d, but recommend	ed.	dka wasan dalam salah salah salah
Important Drinking Water	Definition						
Term		Defin	*********				
MCLO		MCL0 below safety	which the	m Contam re is no kno	inant Level Goal: own or expected ris	The level o sk to health	f a contaminant in drinking water . MCLGs allow for a margin of
MCL		drinki	Maximun ng water. I ent techno	MCLs are s	ant Level: The hig et as close to the N	hest level o ICLGs as f	of a contaminant that is allowed in casible using the best available
		TT: Ti	reatment Taking wate	echnique; . r.	A required process	intended to	reduce the level of a contaminant
AL CONTRACTOR		AL: A or oth	ction Leve er requiren	el: The con- nents which	centration of a con	taminant w	hich, if exceeded, triggers treatment
Variances and Exemptions		Variaz techni	ices and E que under	xemptions: certain con	State or EPA pern ditions.	nission not	to meet an MCL or a treatment
MRDLG		disinfo	ctant belo	w which th	ere is no known or	expected r	level of a drinking water isk to health. MRDLGs do not icrobial contaminants.
MRDL		drinki	ng water.	m residual There is con bial contam	wincing evidence	The highes that additio	nt level of a disinfectant allowed in n of a disinfectant is necessary for
MNR		MNR:	Monitore	l Not Regu	lated	***************************************	
MPL		-	***************************************	***	mum Permissible I	ovel	***************************************

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nts								
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		Your	Samp	le	# Samples	Exceed	is	
MCLO	<u>AL</u>	Water	Date	<u>e</u> <u>E</u>	xceeding A	L AL	Typical Source	
ıts								
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	Defin	i <u>tion</u>						
	ppm:	parts per n	illion,	or milli	grams per l	iter (mg/L)		
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)								
NA: not applicable								
	ND: N	ND: Not detected						
	NR: N	1onitoring	not req	uired, t	out recomme	ended.		
ater Definiti								
	or MRDLG nts 10 1 MCLC nts 0	MCL, or TT, or MRDLG MRDL nts 10 10 1 1 1 Defin:	or TT, or Your MRDLG MRDL Water ints 10 10 0.08 1 1 0.02 Your MCLG AL Water ints 0 15 0 Definition ppm: parts per n ppb: parts per bi NA: not applical ND: Not detecte NR: Monitoring	or TT, or Your Ra MRDLG MRDL Water Low nts 10 10 0.08 0.08 1 1 0.02 0.02 Your Samp MCLG AL Water Data nts 0 15 0 2007 Definition ppm: parts per million, or ppb: parts per billion, or NA: not applicable ND: Not detected NR: Monitoring not req	MRDLG MRDL Water Low High nts 10 10 0.08 0.08 0.08 1 1 0.02 0.02 0.02 Your Sample MCLG AL Water Date E nts 0 15 0 2007 Definition ppm: parts per million, or million ppb: parts per billion, or micro NA: not applicable ND: Not detected NR: Monitoring not required, be	or TT, or Your Range Sample MRDLG MRDL Water Low High Date Its 10 10 0.08 0.08 0.08 2008 1 1 0.02 0.02 0.02 2008 Your Sample #Samples MCLG AL Water Date Exceeding A Its 0 15 0 2007 0 Definition ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per 1 ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per li NA: not applicable ND: Not detected NR: Monitoring not required, but recomme	or TT, or Your Range Sample MRDLG MRDL Water Low High Date Violation nts 10 10 0.08 0.08 0.08 2008 No 1 1 0.02 0.02 0.02 2008 No Your Sample #Samples Exceed MCLG AL Water Date Exceeding AL AL ats 0 15 0 2007 0 No Definition ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) NA: not applicable ND: Not detected NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.	

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The Democrat

Senatobia, Mississippi

PROOF OF PUBLICATION STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, Tate County

	I, Travis Ashcraft, Clerk of The Democrat, a public newspaper printed and published in the City of Senatobia, in said County and State, do solemnly swear that a
	notice of which the one hereto attached is a true copy, has been published in said newspaper once a week for the period of consecutive weeks, to-wit:
	Dates of issues published:
	June 9 ,2009
OF MISSIS	Clerk
ID No 77411 NOTARY PUBLIC	NOTARY: Sworn to and subscribed before me the
Comm Expires April 19, 2013	day of Juff , 2 009
	Tage Gruce

Posting of the Consumer Confidence Report in Public Places

- 1. Post Office
- Senatobia Library
 Smith' Grocery
 Sycamore Bank

Certification Form

CWS name: Looxahoma Water Association PWS I.D. no: 0690004 The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency. Certified by: Name: Albert Linwood Maples Title: Water Operator Phone #:662-560-0807 Date: June 15, 2009 ***You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. Check all items that apply. *** CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods: A corrected copy of this year CCR is available on request from our office at 662-562-8497. "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency: posting the CCR on the Internet at www.____ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area, (attach zip codes used) advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement) X_publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

__X__posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

apartments, businesses, and large private employers

delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

____delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as:

site at the address: www.____

____Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list)

(for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet

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Looxhaoma Water Association June 15, 2009

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Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations:

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

*****MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline: however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply at 601-576-7518.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Looxhaoma Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

	MCLG	MCL,						
Contaminants	or <u>MRDLG</u>	TT, or <u>MRDL</u>	Your <u>Water</u>	Ra <u>Low</u>	mge <u>High</u>	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfec	ction By-Proc	ducts	indan respekt strekker besker oplie	egeglesten magain kalades en		S Colored Service Service Services		
(There is convincing evid	•		isinfectant i	s necessa	arv for co	ontrol of mic	crobial contar	minants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.4	0.34	0.4	2008	No	Water additive used to contr
Inorganic Contaminants	3 - 1 - 1 - 1			ją saki k	· · .1	Artist L		
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.1	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Vitrite [measured as Vitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.1	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
			Your	Sample	, #8	Samples	Exceeds	
<u>ontaminants</u>	MCLG	<u>AL</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	suith a light	eding AL	<u>AL</u>	Typical Source
organic Contaminants	pagalatan (mengharahan menga	GASPANII (SKA SI DENGENDENDE)	describerory decisions consecu	HINGO SCHOOLSSINA	hinidan dan dan bangan dan dan dan dan dan dan dan dan dan d	proportion of a service of the servi	ninomining property of the second	
opper - action level at onsumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2008		0	No.	Corrosion of household plur systems; Erosion of natural deposits
ead - action level at onsumer taps (ppb)	0	15	15	2008		0	No	Corrosion of household plur systems; Erosion of natural
erm		<u>Definition</u>						deposits
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Ferm opm opb NA		ppm: par ppb: par NA: not	rts per milli ts per billion applicable	on, or mi	lligrams rograms į	per liter (m; per liter (µg	g/L) /L)	
Ferm opm opb NA ND		ppm: par ppb: par NA: not ND: Not	rts per milli ts per billio	n, or mic	rograms j	per liter (μg	g/L) /L)	
Term ppm ppb NA ND	nter Definitio	ppm: par ppb: par NA: not ND: Not NR: Mor	rts per milli ts per billion applicable detected	n, or mic	rograms j	per liter (μg	z/L) /L)	
Unit Descriptions Ferm ppm ppb NA ND NR Important Drinking Wa Ferm MCLG	nter Definitio	ppm: par ppb: par NA: not ND: Not NR: Mot Definition	rts per milli ts per billion applicable detected nitoring not on Maximum	n, or mice	, but reco	per liter (µg ommended.	level of a co	deposits ontaminant in drinking water
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Linwood Maples Address:

109 Sweetgum Cove Senatobia, MS 38668 662-560-0807

sengas@bellsouth.net

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/29/09	Time: 4:10
PWSID: 69004	
System Name: Covahor	na
Lead/Copper Language	MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab
MRDL Violation	Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA
Other Violation(s)	
Will correct report & mail copy marked "corre	ected copy" to MSDH.
Will notify customers of availability of corrected Mr. Maples will do a Corrected Austomars of available and Send us a Control of a Control of	1 /
Spoke with Mayles (Operator, Owner, Secretary)	6102 562-8288 6102 5102-8115 Fax#
	10102 5102-0112